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U.S. Balance-of-Payments Deficit For Year Is Put at \$ 7 Billion

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Banking data published by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday indicated a massive 1970 deficit in the U.S. balance of payments on an official settlements basis—measuring the dollars held by foreign central banks.



Design for the Eisenhower Dollar Coin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The design of a new dollar coin bearing the likeness of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower was unveiled here yesterday.

Deal Seen In Senate For SST

Session's End Expected Today

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Final adjournment of the long-running 91st Congress is expected tomorrow.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., has apparently ended for the present his long fight against any further appropriations for the controversial super-speed plane, which the senator calls a wasteful and dangerous threat to the environment.

Sen. Proxmire will take the floor shortly after 11 a.m. tomorrow with a lengthy review of the history of the plane. He will analyze how Senate conferees agreed to provide \$210 million for the project in the \$2.8-billion Transportation Department appropriations bill.

Approval of the resolution will allow Congress to go home tomorrow and not return until Jan. 21, the date agreed upon by congressional leaders for convening of the new 92d Congress.

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ITALIAN-STYLE—A Roman street yesterday morning after the traditional New Year's greeting of hurling rubbish out of the house at midnight in a good luck rite.

Rome on The Morning After

ROME, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Italian cities were wrapped in smoke and noise early today as citizens saw in the new year as usual with millions of firecrackers, rockets and sparklers.

Motorists in some places drove through streets ankle-deep in broken glass and debris.

Officials said eight of the 131 persons injured in fireworks explosions in Rome were in "fairly serious" condition.

Bottles, dishes, potted plants, glasses, old clothes and anything else householders wanted to get rid of showered down into the street, a symbolic "house cleaning" which, since pagan times, has been a feature of Italian New Year's night.

The total number of deaths of Americans from illness, accidents and other non-hostile causes during ten years in Vietnam is now 9,932.

Vatican to Sign A-Arms Pact To Show Its Moral Support

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 1 (AP)—The Vatican announced today that it would sign the treaty for non-proliferation of atomic arms.

"In doing this, the Holy See intends to give its moral support to the principles upon which the international accord is based."

The Holy See chose today, which Pope Paul VI has proclaimed a world day of peace, to make the announcement, although the actual date of signing the treaty has not yet been fixed.

This will be the fourth time the Holy See has given its moral support by adhering to such international accords to limit warfare, although the Vatican has no military force other than its ceremonial Swiss Guards.

"Taking into consideration also the options manifested by various governments, the Holy See has decided to join in the treaty for non-proliferation of atomic arms," the Vatican said.

The Pope also declared today that 1971 had begun on a "counting" note because of the clemency granted to political prisoners by the Spanish and Soviet regimes.

He also celebrated a mass for Rome's poor, during which he said peace depends on democracy, not privilege.

The Pope, 83, observed the third world day of peace proclaimed by him in his seven-year reign. The observance committed Roman Catholics throughout the world to pray for peace.

Addressing a small crowd in rain-splashed St. Peter's Square at noon today, the Pope struck an optimistic note.

He said that the commutation of death sentences in the two "clay-armor trials"—of Basque nationalists in Burgos, Spain, and of Jews who allegedly plotted an airplane hijacking in Leningrad—created a "comforting impression" for the start of the new year.

The acts of clemency, he said, "have been written into the balance of world peace to which we dedicate our thoughts and efforts and hopes on this first day of the year."

The Pope returned to the peace theme after leaving the Vatican at dusk to go to a poor suburban parish to celebrate mass. He told a working-class congregation packed into the church of San Felice de Casale in the Centocelle suburb.

"Peace must come from the people. Democracy does not want war. The fate of peoples today is guided by the people themselves."

He deplored the "egoistic classes" which possess and do not give. This is not democracy.

Catholics Ask Rights Of Poland

'Normalization' Demands Made

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 1 (NYT)—The Roman Catholic Church in Poland today published its conditions for the full-normalization of relations sought by the nation's new Communist leadership.

In a letter read this morning in all churches in Warsaw and other major towns, the Polish episcopate demanded several "rights," including freedom of expression and freedom of conscience.

It also called for an end to repressive measures, such as those used by police against university protesters in 1968, and against demonstrating workers last month.

The December riots, ignited by food-price rises, led to dozens of fatalities and the replacement of Wladyslaw Gomulka by Edward Gierek as the first secretary of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party.

Gierek's efforts Mr. Gierek has sought to unify the nation by correcting economic abuses and restoring confidence in the government.

The most explicit bid by the leadership to improve relations with the powerful Roman Catholic Church came last week when Premier Piotr Jaroszewski said in his inaugural address before parliament.

"We shall try to ensure complete normalization of state-church relations, expecting at the same time that the government's efforts will be adequately understood by the ecclesiastical and secular Catholic groups."

The Polish primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, responded cautiously and somewhat apologetically, in a Christmas message confessing that he may not have warned the nation enough about the consequences of such protests. He refused to claim responsibility for the riots.

He also stated that Poland was "capable of, and can afford, true democracy."

Strong Terms In the message read today to millions of churchgoers, however, the chief counsel of the Polish episcopate, led by Cardinal Wyszyński, referred sharply both to the riots and the requirements for internal existence and independence.

"Resorting to means of suppression does not contribute to maintaining peace in social life," the letter stated, "especially when they do not spare the innocent, even the children and women."

"The nation's life cannot develop in an atmosphere of intimidation," it stated, and they listed rights in social life. They are:

"The right to freedom of conscience and freedom of religious life, together with full normalization of relations between the church and the state."

"The right of freely shaping the culture of one's own nation, according to its own traditions."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Cigarette Ads Take a Long But Last Drag on U.S. TV

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Cigarette advertisements made their last-gasp appearance on the nation's airwaves today in a multi-million-dollar farewell.

At midnight, the cowboys, spring-time lovers and emancipated women who peddled cigarette brands to the American buying public vanished like Cinderella's pumpkin coach.

Cigarette makers had commercials on all major football bowl games on all three networks. One company, Philip Morris Inc., bought the last three pre-midnight commercials on all three network "talk shows."

The industry has been television's largest advertiser, spending more than \$200 million a year. Congress voted the ban on radio and television commercials under repeated urging from health officials, who called cigarette smoking the primary cause of some 60,000 lung-cancer deaths a year in the United States.

In an interview, Dr. Daniel Horn, director of the National Clearing House of Smoking and Health, an arm of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, predicted the result would be a new decrease in cigarette consumption.

More than 50 million Americans still smoke cigarettes, Dr. Horn said, and per capita consumption in 1969 dropped in 1968 and 1969.

"When we remove the tremendous pressure of television advertising, we'll have the beginning of a new drop," he said.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—After today, cigarette advertising will be gone from television. Or will it?

On Feb. 20, the American Broadcasting Co. will televise a bowling tournament from Winston-Salem, N.C. It is being underwritten by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

The name of the tournament, which will cost the sponsor \$80,000, is the Winston-Salem Classic. R. J. Reynolds makes Winston and Salem cigarettes.

Philip Morris, which makes Virginia Slims, is underwriting a series of tennis tournaments to be known as the Virginia Slims Invitational Tournament Series. Efforts will be made to televise them.

Ligaret & Myers backed one auto race last year and plans to enter its own car, the L & M Lola, in 14 races it will sponsor.

Sen. Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, has charged that American Tobacco Co. plans to rename its pipe tobacco with such names as Tall Mail, Silver Train and Tareyton and package them similarly to their cigarette boxes to keep the names on the air. Federal Communications Commission regulations do not affect advertising of pipe tobaccos and cigars.

Where the money earmarked for TV will go is open to question. Last year, tobacco companies spent \$206.5 million in network and local spot advertising on television and \$13 million on radio. Both figures will be down slightly for 1970 because of the recession.

Increased advertising in news-

Stocks Summary On Monday

Monday's editions of the International Herald Tribune will carry, in addition to the regular complement of financial tables, a complete summary of the year's trading on the New York and American Stock Exchanges.

The closing prices, year's high and low and percentage of change will be listed for each issue traded during the year.

50 Basques Reported Arrested In Burgos Strike Crackdown

BILBAO, Spain, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Spanish police have arrested more than 50 Basques in Bilbao's industrial suburb of Sestao in a further move against workers who went on strike against the Burgos trial verdicts, informed sources said today.

Police first acted against the strikers overnight Wednesday-Thursday when they arrested 15 people within hours of the announcement of a reprieve for six Basque nationalist guerrillas sentenced to death at Burgos.

Some 15,000 workers in the industrial Basque province quit work on Wednesday in protest against the death sentences but returned to work yesterday. Police claimed the 15 arrested men had organized the strikes.

Five of those arrested worked at the General Electric factory here and the 800 workers at the factory remained on strike in protest against their arrest.

In the past 24 hours police have arrested between 50 and 60 more workers—many of them from the

Record of 91st Congress: Bicker and Legislate

News Analysis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT)—The Democratic-controlled 91st Congress—the first Congress in more than a century to confront a new President of the opposite party—ended with less friction and more legislation than anyone had really expected when it first convened nearly two years ago.

There were moments of partisan bickering, particularly during the political emotions of the recent congressional elections, and it handed the President such political defeats as the Senate's rejection of two Supreme Court nominations and the failure to act on Mr. Nixon's welfare reform program.

But overall, Congress for all its delay kept it virtually in continuous session for two years, enacted much of the President's admittedly modest legislative program, sometimes adding a Democratic imprint to the legislation that was not always to the liking of the White House.

But probably the most lasting imprint left by the 91st Congress involved its attempts to redress the balance of power

French Set Record For Arms Sales

PARIS, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—France surpassed in 1970 its record for arms sales, chalking up export orders worth 7.2 billion francs (\$1.3 billion), a Defense Ministry official said in an interview published here yesterday.

Hughes de Trazac, director of international affairs for the ministry's armaments delegation, gave the figure in an interview with Aviation magazine.

Most of the French sales—5.1 billion francs (\$823 million), or more than four-fifths of the total—were aeronautic equipment, including missiles as well as aircraft.

General Electric factory, the source said. Those detained include members of the Basque Nationalist party, the outlawed Socialist Trade Union and the clandestine left-wing workers' commissions, the source said.

In return, Senate leaders have pledged that when the next Transportation Department-SST funds debate is considered during the first months of the next session, the SST portion will be split out for a separate Senate vote. This would make it easier for Sen. Proxmire to defeat the SST fund than if it were sealed into a single package with vitally needed funds for other agencies.

Just before quitting on New Year's Eve for a one-day recess, Congress cleared away all remaining major obstacles to adjournment by passing a foreign-aid bill, a foreign military sales act, an excise tax extension, a food-stamp bill and the International Coffee Agreement.

At the same time, there was a lengthy Senate floor debate on the prospect of changes that might speed up business later. Several senators said they wanted to revise the filibuster rule so that three-fifths of the senators present, instead of two-thirds, could cut off a filibuster.

President Nixon spent six hours (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

between the executive branch and Congress on foreign policy, particularly on the President's use of his war-making powers as commander in chief.

After decades of ever-increasing concentration of foreign policy powers in the hands of the chief executive, the Congress for the first time in modern history imposed statutory limitations on the President's war-making powers. Following months of debate and administration resistance, Congress finally passed an amendment prohibiting the President from using any funds to introduce ground combat troops or military advisers into Cambodia.

Cooper-Church Amendment Even with that amendment—a modified version of the Cooper-Church amendment that aimed up seven weeks of debate in the Senate—the dividing line on the President's powers to undertake military actions without the consent of Congress remained imprecise. But for all the con-

tinuing legal and constitutional arguments, the significant point was that Congress was reasserting its war-making powers and in the process placing political constraints on the powers of the chief executive.

To a certain extent, the legislative restrictions were provoked by the President's military incursions into Cambodia in May—all action that responded to a Vietnam debate that had subsided as the administration proceeded with Vietnamization and troop withdrawals.

In a large context, however, the congressional challenge, particularly from the Senate, was not so much directed at Mr. Nixon personally as at the presidency.

From the outset, Mr. Nixon faced a dual problem in dealing with the 91st Congress. One was the obvious political problem that Congress was controlled by the opposite party—the first time an incoming President had to confront such a situation since 1848.

Younger Generation In the House, a younger generation was challenging the rule of an older generation, which tended to follow traditional patterns of cooperation with the White House. In the Senate a bipartisan group was not only asserting the foreign policy role of the Senate but challenging the powers of oligarchies within the Congress, such as the appropriations committees, which also were ideologically inclined to side with the White House.

As Vice-President Mr. Nixon had matured politically in the days when the White House only had to work with a few congressional leaders to have its way. As President, he showed personal difficulties in adjusting to the more assertive, independent ways of Congress. Often his difficulties were not so much with the Democrats (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Poland Boosts Pay, Benefits For 10 Million

WARSAW, Jan. 1 (AP)—Communist Poland's new government last night announced wage hikes and other benefits for ten million people.

The hikes are a compensation to low-wage earners who were worst hit by the pre-Christmas price rises announced under the now discredited Wladyslaw Gomułka leadership.

It was mainly the wide-sweeping increases on food commodities that sparked the bloody clashes, which resulted in many deaths and the biggest political shakeup Poland has had for more than a decade.

Those who benefit most under the wage rises are people living on \$50 dollars (about \$85) monthly. Their income is raised to 1,000 zlotys (about \$47).

Extra family allowances—the highest rate is \$3—go to those homes where total income per person does not exceed 1,000 zlotys. The total amount will cost the state 74 billion zlotys (about \$300 million) a year.

An Authoritative Version

How Khrushchev Memoirs Were Smuggled to West

Henry Shapiro, a United Press International correspondent in Moscow, has dated in the origin of the "Khrushchev Reminiscences" and how they got to the West, where they have been published widely.

From sources culminated during a residence of more than 30 years in the Soviet Union, he unfolds this version. Mr. Shapiro, currently in England on holiday, has written his article from London.

By Henry Shapiro

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—An increasing number of veteran observers have come to the conclusion that the "third man" involved in smuggling a fragment of Nikita S. Khrushchev's notes out of Moscow was a son-in-law of the former premier.

It was not Alexei Adzhubai, the onetime influential editor of the government's newspaper, Izvestia, an embittered middle-aged man, living in obscurity and dull existence as a minor employee of the monthly illustrated magazine Sovetskiy Soyz (Soviet Union).

The widespread conviction now is that the job was done by Lev Petrov, the husband of Mr. Khrushchev's granddaughter, Yulia, whom Mr. Khrushchev adopted in her infancy and raised as his own daughter.

Mr. Petrov died a few months ago. Mr. Adzhubai's relations with his father-in-law in the past few years have been strained. He did not have the easy access to the Soviet Union's former

supreme ruler that Mr. Petrov had. Mr. Petrov, for many years the editor of the Soviet Weekly, an English-language newspaper prepared by the Novosti agency for distribution in Britain, was trusted by Khrushchev's confidant. He frequently visited his father-in-law and heard him dictate rough notes on his reminiscences.

Unlike Mr. Adzhubai, the husband of Mr. Khrushchev's daughter, Yulia, who lives an isolated life and never meets foreigners, Mr. Petrov, by virtue of his job, had frequent contact with English-speaking newsmen and diplomats. He spoke good English.

The small fragment of Mr. Khrushchev's notes which Mr. Petrov was believed to have delivered to the American publisher formed the basis of the book "Khrushchev Reminiscences" a vast and liberally edited compilation of Mr. Khrushchev's alleged pronouncements. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

مكروان الاحمد

Calls for 'New Milestones'

Brezhnev Breaks a Precedent With New Year's TV Address

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, broke with precedent last night and spoke directly to the Soviet people on radio and television to wish them a happy New Year and to exhort them to "new milestones in Communist construction" in coming months.

Russia Issues Defense of Its Policy on Jews

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Russia, angered by worldwide criticism, today circulated a pamphlet rejecting suggestions that its regime is pursuing an anti-Jewish policy.

The pamphlet, entitled "Soviet Jews—Fact and Fiction," was distributed by official Soviet channels.

It coincided with fresh diplomatic reports that voiced growing fear that the Soviet regime, despite denials, is mounting a major anti-Jewish campaign which threatens tough times for many of Russia's three million Jews.

The reports said more trials of Jews are under preparation in the U.S.S.R., and Moscow generally seems to be adopting a tough line against Jewry, apparently as a result of its Middle Eastern commitments and/or as a possible diversion from uncomfortable internal problems.

Another Jew to Be Tried A Jewish member of the Soviet armed forces will stand court-martial Jan. 5 on charges that he was "the 12th man" actively involved in the Leningrad hijacking plot, Leningrad sources said.

According to these sources, this would be the day before nine other accused "Zionists" go on trial before a civilian court in Leningrad on charges that include treason and could lead to death sentences for two of them.

The sources identified the military defendant as Lt. Vulf Zalmonson, 31. He is the brother of Silva and Israel Zalmonson, who got prison terms in the earlier trial of 11 hijack defendants. He is also the brother-in-law of convicted ring-leader Eduard Kuznetsov.

The latest diplomatic reports said authorities in Moscow are angered at the sharp world reaction to the initial death sentences against two of the hijackers tried in Leningrad and are infuriated by the outside pressures which are believed to have forced the Kremlin to commute the death sentences.

Kremlin Sensitive The fact that Moscow is going out of its way to explain its policy toward Soviet Jewry and to circulate official material as "proof" of its benevolent attitude toward Jews was seen by diplomatic quarters today as an indication of the Kremlin's sensitivity on this score.

The Soviet pamphlet set out to prove that Jewry has been integrated in Soviet life, that at least a third of Russia's young Jews are members of the Young Communist League, that their loyalty to the Soviet homeland has never been questioned, that many hold rank and file offices and that the "antisemitism" against Moscow is the work of bourgeois propaganda, assisted if not promoted by the United States.

The pamphlet said the U.S.S.R. has never been opposed to the State of Israel but is opposed to the "adventurist policy of Israeli leaders."

Diplomatic sources pointed out that the Kremlin is worried about the growing outspokenness among Soviet Jews, including prominent writers and scientists, who apparently will not be silenced.

While a trickle has been allowed to emigrate, Moscow is keeping the lid firm on Jewish mass emigration, evidently fearful of the consequences for its pro-Arab Middle Eastern policy, and also of demands from other Russians to be allowed to go abroad more freely.

Investia Barak MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (UPI).—The government newspaper, Investia, told the Soviet public today in the first report of the Leningrad trial that the men whose lives were spared deserved to die.

The stringed 2,300-word commentary—in effect an introduction to the hijack trial for a public that has had no news of it—suggested that some powerful members of the Soviet leadership may have argued against the decision to grant clemency on appeal.

U.S. House Resolution WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI).—The U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution yesterday expressing "grave concern over the continued injustices" toward Jews in Russia.

The measure passed on a voice vote and does not need Senate approval. The resolution urges President Nixon to convey to Russian officials "the grave concern" of Americans over the treatment accorded Soviet Jews.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR 5 AVE. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018 JUST THE WAY YOU WANT IT HANK ROO DOO NOO OR DOO BOO MEWLAZ LYONS (12 Has Motel, LYONS).



UP, UP, AND AWAY—Water skier Jack Lewis, his tow-boat below, sails along 1,000 feet above the Indian River at Merritt Island, Fla., on his huge delta-wing kite. "It gives you a wonderful feeling of independence," he says. "Gliding at 35 or 40 miles an hour, it's very quiet. Silent. You can hear the wind passing by."

How Khrushchev Memoirs Got to the West

(Continued from Page 1) delivered apparently proved sufficient to give the book a ring of authenticity, particularly to the periodicals which serialized a condensation.

Whatever the popular impression may have been on the origin and authenticity of the book, the publishers significantly avoided the use of the word memoirs and made no claim that they had received a genuine manuscript from or by Mr. Khrushchev.

A Variety of Sources They emphasized that the material had come from a variety of sources, at different times and under varying circumstances.

Along with the conviction that Mr. Petrov had a hand in delivering the fragments, there is also the widespread belief that he acted without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Khrushchev or the Soviet authorities.

It is a matter of conjecture what motivated Mr. Petrov, a member in good standing of the Communist party, in committing what would appear to be an act of disloyalty to his father-in-law and his government.

The following have been suggested: ● Persons who knew Mr. Petrov have said that he had been deeply resentful at the way the Kremlin treated Mr. Khrushchev in reducing him to the status of an Orwellian "unperson" and he wanted his father-in-law's restoration to a proper place in world history.

● Mr. Petrov had some misgivings at the cessation of the campaign of de-Stalinization and the possibility of the "rehabilitation" of Stalin.

● He was suffering from incurable cancer of the kidneys, knew he was dying slowly, and wanted to make his contribution to what he considered a case of correcting a historic injustice.

Not the Soviet Regime Knowledgeable observers believe the Soviet government and/or any of its agencies or officials had no hand in the matter.

No one has suggested a plausible way in which the Kremlin could have benefited from the sensational revival of a painful problem—Stalin's misdeeds—especially on the eve of the 24th Congress of the Communist party, scheduled for this March.

The Soviet leaders would just as soon forget, and are doing their best not to be reminded of, Stalin's despotism and cruelty.

Publication of the material has been denounced in the Soviet press. The Soviet Foreign Ministry took unsuccessful pains to persuade Western periodicals to discontinue serialization after the first installment appeared.

Given the extraordinary concentration of propaganda power in Moscow, no medium-level official or agency could have approved the delivery of any of Mr. Khrushchev's material without authorization of the ruling Politburo.

It is difficult to imagine, if not inconceivable, for an individual high official to have been involved clandestinely in the affair unless he was anxious to commit political harakiri or worse. If he had done so, it would have been known by now.

Could Have Written Part Observers who have seen the book "Khrushchev Remembers" agree that Mr. Khrushchev could have written much of it. But there is also much that he could not have written.

They have in mind not so much those numerous errors of fact, which could be explained on the ground of old age or faulty memory, but the style, the manner of handling, which seem to have been with an eye for the Western market.

If Mr. Khrushchev himself wanted to have his notes published, observers believe, he was interested primarily in the Soviet reader. He would have required careful Soviet editing, and he would have insisted

Record of the 91st Congress—Bickering and Legislating

(Continued from Page 1) but with members of his own party, such as Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, who led the fight against the Administration's Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system and to impose restrictions on the President's war-making powers.

For long periods of time, Mr. Nixon seemed to lose personal as well as political rapport with Congress, even with members of his own party who privately grumbled over the isolation of the President. At times, such as during the campaign, Mr. Nixon—and more particularly, Vice-President Spiro Agnew—seemed intent on declaring political war on the Senate.

Toward the end of the Congress, however, Mr. Nixon made a seemingly deliberate attempt to re-establish a rapport with individual members of the Senate, to the point where he created an unpublished personal working relationship with Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate Majority Leader.

This presidential effort helps explain why, after all the acrimony of the campaign, the post-election lame-duck session did not turn into a political disaster, as had been freely predicted in advance. With a minimum of politics, the lame-duck session succeeded in passing several significant pieces of legislation—the occupational safety bill establishing federal regulation over working conditions and a bill providing protection for investors against the failure of brokerage houses.

Final Days If the Congress got into a tangle in the final days on various appropriations bills, it was not so much because of a challenge to administration legislative proposals because of a Senate challenge to the ways and powers of the House and Senate appropriations committees.

Aside from the foreign policy struggle between the White House and the Senate, the one basic, continuing issue that developed between the Democratic Congress and a Republican administration was over the question of domestic and economic priorities. It was because of this issue that a partisan confrontation started to develop, only to recede in the closing months of Congress.

With the vored objective of shifting priorities from military to domestic needs, Congress this year cut \$2 billion from what the administration had insisted was a "rock bottom" \$66.3 billion defense budget.

At the initiative of a bipartisan group in the Senate, Congress rejected administration proposals to start expanding the Safeguard ABM system into an anti-Chinese cruise defense system. It was the first time in postwar history that Congress had rejected a major weapons proposal of the Pentagon. In the ABM fight that lasted through both sessions, the administration, however, did emerge victorious with an ABM system to defend the Minute Man missile base.

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English Take New Year's Day Off—Unofficially

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP).—Englishmen celebrated the new year in the time-honored, traditional manner today—they took an unofficial day off work.

Car factories, docks and mines were worst hit by a mass "home-ty" which kept thousands of employees away from their jobs. New Year's Day is not a legal holiday in England or Wales.

Most bosses stoutly accept what has come to be known as the "hangover holiday" but steadfastly refuse to rubber-stamp it by officially giving staff the day off.

Europe Grets The New Year

(Continued from Page 1) plosives in nightlong raids. They also confiscated 5,000 flare pistols. Thirty fires caused by fireworks were reported.

150,000 in Times Square NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (AP).—Reports of imminent snow did not keep crowds from Times Square where more than 150,000 turned out to watch the annual lowering of a lighted ball at midnight.

In the Grand Ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Guy Lombardo swung into his familiar version of "Auld Lang Syne" at the appointed moment as millions watched on television.

Police Near Nice Net Dope Valued At \$2.5 Million

NICE, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—French police today announced their most spectacular drug haul in recent years—306 pounds of morphine base, or enough to make \$2.5 million worth of heroin.

The drugs were found yesterday in a car entering France from the Italian border, including some medical treatment, including some taking a dip in the fountains. Two girls stripped to bras and panties on a dare.

Girls in Piccadilly Circus showered kisses on policemen protecting the statue of Eros, which was surrounded by a 16-foot-high wooden barrier.

Gunfire in West Berlin BERLIN, Jan. 1 (AP).—Gunfire was mixed in with the usual fireworks as West Berlin ushered in the new year, police reported today.

With fireworks dotting the midnight sky, police said at least 60 persons were shot and wounded through the night when the room was dark and empty.

Police believed the bullet was hurled by a slingshot, since it fell between thick double windows.

Poll Finds Pope Is Man French Admire Most

PARIS, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI is the male personality most admired by the French according to a poll published today.

The poll, conducted by the French Institute of Public Opinion (I.F.O.P.), put the Pontiff ahead of French President Georges Pompidou in the questioning of 1,732 adult French citizens between Dec. 8 and 15.

Third-placed were cancer researchers, with French scientist George Mathé prominent among them.

President Nixon placed eighth, just ahead of Communist Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung. In last year's poll, the late President Charles de Gaulle placed first, followed by heart surgeon Dr. Christian Barnard, who placed seventh this year.

Accord Seen In the Senate On SST Plan

(Continued from Page 1) in his office last night, signing 66 bills, 30 more than he had signed on any previous day since he took office. They included:

● The \$2.5-billion foreign aid money bill, which Congress passed only hours earlier. The measure had been tied up in a Senate-House conference, but the stalemate was ended earlier last night and both branches approved the compromise version.

The foreign aid bill provides funds for Asian, African, Latin American and Middle Eastern countries.

● A permanent legislative framework for federal disaster relief to states, localities, businesses and individuals. It permits the President to authorize federal aid up to 100 percent of the cost of repairing or replacing damaged public facilities and gives over authority to federal agencies to provide temporary housing, reconstruction loans and relocation assistance to disaster victims. The President issued an executive order to carry out the act's provisions as he signed the bill.

● Continuation of U.S. support for international financial institutions, including the World Bank, in a statement. The President praised a provision increasing the U.S. quota in the International Monetary Fund by \$1.54 billion as a step to provide "adequate credit facilities to support expanding world trade" and maintain U.S. leadership in the fund.

Mr. Nixon voiced regret, however, that Congress had provided only \$100 million of \$1 billion dollars for proposed special operations of the Inter-American Development Bank, and had rejected his request for \$100 million to support the Asian Development Bank. He said he would ask the 92nd Congress again to support these "soft loan" programs, which encountered Senate opposition this year.

● Renewed authorization totaling \$14.8 billion for highway program, financed wholly or in part with federal funds. The measure allotted 9.9 billion dollars to sustain the interstate highway system through 1976 and \$4.7 billion for other federally aided highway-construction, safety and beautification programs. It extended the highway trust fund and its supporting taxes into 1977 and increased the federal share of non-interstate highway construction begun in the 1974 fiscal year and thereafter to 70 percent. The present aid limit is 50 percent.

Strike Threatens National Papers In Great Britain

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP).—Britain today faced the possibility of a total shutdown of its national newspapers as a result of a wildcat strike by 600 journalists at two London papers.

The threat loomed as newspaper publishers reacted toughly to the walkout at the mass-circulation tabloids, the Daily Mirror and the Sun. Executives helped to produce reduced-sized editions of the papers yesterday.

Thought the strike spread to Manchester and Glasgow when newsmen of three newspapers associated with the Daily Mirror walked out in sympathy with their London colleagues.

The managements of the dailies said, however, that the papers would appear tomorrow despite the strike.

The strikers are protesting a national agreement approved in a nationwide "ball ballot" last month. The agreement suspends separate agreements negotiated by chapels (office branches) with individual newspaper managements.

31 Aboard Plane Believed Lost Over Mediterranean

ALGIERS, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—Algerian Air Force and naval units today mounted an intensive search for a charter plane with 31 people aboard which disappeared over the Mediterranean between Algeria and Spain last night. Among the passengers were 15 players and four directors of Adal, an Algerian soccer team.

The French-built Nord 262 was last heard from at 23:09 GMT when it sent out a distress message picked up at the regional air control center in Algiers.

The twin-engine plane was carrying 28 passengers, including some children, on a holiday flight from Algiers to Mahon, Minorca. It belonged to a French firm and was on charter to Société de Travail Aérien, an Algerian airline company.

Quake on Italian Riviera

GENOVA, Italy, Jan. 1 (AP).—An earthquake last night shook a 75-mile arc of the Riviera from Genoa to the French border, breaking up New Year's Eve dances and frightening midnight moviegoers. No one was hurt in the shocks that were felt in upper stories of buildings in Genoa and ranged up to the third degree in the Mercalli scale.

WEATHER table with columns for city, temperature, and weather conditions. Includes cities like Albany, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Costa Rica, Dublin, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hanoi, Istanbul, Las Palmas, London, Madrid, Moscow, New York, Oslo, Paris, Rome, Santiago, Seoul, Sofia, Tokyo, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.

Strikes Open New Year in U.S.

Pact Expires, So N.Y. Firemen Cut Duties, But Answer Fires

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—After the holiday period since the "job action" by firemen began at 9 a.m. today after a contract with the city expired at midnight, the United Firefighters Association said.

Hoover Says Courts Offend Crime Victims

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said yesterday that courts should have as much concern for crime victims and witnesses as for persons accused of a crime.

Indiana Is Seeking U.S. Funds For Neighborhood Informers

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1 (AP)—Indiana is seeking federal financing of a planned program of neighborhood police informers which a top state official conceded could become a neighborhood spy network.

Mahon Files Suit Against Hughes For \$50 Million

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 1 (UPI)—Robert A. Mahon, ousted as head of Howard Hughes' Nevada gambling empire after a bitter court fight, filed a \$50 million lawsuit yesterday.

U.S. to Shift Gas From Okinawa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—The Defense Department said last night that the first shipment of 100,000 gallons of jet fuel to be moved from Okinawa to Johnston Island in the mid-Pacific, on Jan. 12.

MICHEL SWISS PERFORMER-GLOVER BAGS-TYPS-GIFTS



LONG ARM OF THE LAW—President Nixon reaches for a pen to sign into law the anti-pollution bill. Behind him, applauding the law, are William D. Ruckelshaus (left), head of the newly created federal Environmental Protection Agency, and Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Nixon Vows Action on Air Pollution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—As he signed into law the bill tightening air pollution control yesterday, President Nixon promised that the administration will soon put forward "very significant new recommendations" to protect the environment.

New Year's Eve Informality Nixon Chats With Newsmen Of Recipes for Drink, Politics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—President Nixon, in a New Year's Eve conversation with four reporters, made light of polls casting shadows on his political future and declared that a leader must sometimes go against popular trends.

N.Y. Gov. Rockefeller Begins His 4th Term

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 1 (UPI)—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, 63, was inaugurated today for his fourth term. He called in his address for a federal outlay of at least \$10 billion to help state and local governments meet their responsibilities to the people.

He Must Go Down to the Sea Again (And He's Only Got Two Hours)

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 1—A newlywed Hollywood photographer complained yesterday that U.S. immigration officials will let him see his British bride for only four hours every 11 days.

Mars Orbits, 2 Apollos on '71 Schedule

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—The United States will attempt the first orbit of spacecraft around another planet with the launchings toward Mars in late spring of two unmanned Mariner vehicles, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration confirmed yesterday.

Safety Hazards Were Found In Ky. Mine Where 38 Died

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (NYT)—The Kentucky coal mine in which 38 men were killed in an explosion Wednesday had been permitted to continue operating despite explosion safety hazards discovered by inspectors of the Bureau of Mines last month.

Strip Mining Ban Sought by Official Of West Virginia

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 1 (NYT)—John D. Rockefeller 4th, who is West Virginia's secretary of state, has announced that he will seek the abolition of strip mining in this state "completely and forever" to save it from "the spreading cancer" of surface despoliation by the coal industry.

Too Many PhDs, Graduate School Study Suggests

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—A report from the American Council on Education notes improvements in graduate education but cautions about a possible oversupply of PhDs.

Ferry Hits Freighter At Harwich; All Safe

PARIS, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Barold King, chief Reuters representative in France from the liberation in 1944 to the end of 1967, has been promoted to the rank of commander in the French Legion of Honor.

U.S. to Study Effectiveness Of Vitamin C as Cold Fighter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP)—A tendency to gout, to formation of urate stones, or to cystinuria. It also notes "the ingestion of large amounts of Vitamin C and its excretion in the urine make and taste tests for sugar in the urine unreliable."

Danger Is Seen In Second-Hand Cigarette Smoke

LOMA LINDA, Calif., Jan. 1 (WP)—There is good scientific evidence that breathing tobacco smoke "second-hand" in a smoke-filled room produces electrocardiographic changes in persons with heart disease.

Bombed in Athens

ATHENS, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Two homemade bombs exploded today in buildings used by American servicemen as a phony bomb warning was directed against Greece's military rulers going to Athens Cathedral to celebrate the new year.

New Metro in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Moscow saw out the old year yesterday with the opening of a new subway line linking two suburban branches of the system with the center.

2 Foreign Newsmen Honored by France

PARIS, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Barold King, chief Reuters representative in France from the liberation in 1944 to the end of 1967, has been promoted to the rank of commander in the French Legion of Honor.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM the DIAMOND for you

FREDDY PERFUMES GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS

MAXI MINK COAT Export price: \$1,100

The Congress Moves to Reassert Its War Power

Final approval of the Cooper-Church amendment could prove to be one of the most significant acts of the 91st Congress. After a long struggle, mostly in the Senate, Congress has written into the law restrictions on the authority of the President to use American ground forces in Cambodia. Similar restraints as to Laos and Thailand had been incorporated in the Defense Department appropriations bill a year ago. Now, however, Congress is saying to the President that he must not do in Cambodia what he did last spring, unless he obtains specific legislative authority.

In the eyes of its sponsors, this amendment has two basic purposes. First, it is designed to establish the joint responsibility of the President and Congress for commitment of American forces to battle. Second, it is a legislative attempt to limit the war in Southeast Asia and thus hasten its termination. According to Sen. Church, it is the first time in our history that Congress has attempted to limit the deployment of American troops abroad in the course of a war.

A possibly damaging crunch over constitutional powers was averted when the Nixon administration accepted this limitation on its operations in Southeast Asia. The House too retreated from its earlier demands for a compromise that would have drained most of the meaning out of the Cooper-Church restriction. As the conference report on the supplemental foreign aid authorization bill was finally adopted, the statutory restriction against the use of American troops and advisers in Cambodia stands without a modifying proviso. The House did insist on qualifying language in the Defense Department appropriations bill in regard to the use of U.S. funds to finance possible incursions into Cambodia by South Vietnamese and other Asian troops. The compromise means that U.S. funds may be used for this purpose if the President is prepared to say that this is necessary to the safe, orderly withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam or to aid the release of American prisoners of war. But this diluting language does not touch the prohibition in the supplemental aid bill against use of American ground forces or advisers in Cambodia.

Wisdom in Moscow

The Soviet government has blended wisdom with compassion in commencing the death sentences against two defendants in the Leningrad skyscraper case and in reducing the prison sentences of some of the other convicted persons.

Moscow's change of heart was no doubt influenced by the worldwide torrent of protests the original sentences had evoked and also by the example of mercy Generalissimo Franco had set a day earlier in the case of the condemned Basque separatists. It is encouraging that the Kremlin has now acknowledged the need for paying attention, in some cases at least, to the sensibilities of the civilized world.

Stalin, it may be recalled, showed no similar sensitivity, much less receptivity, to the global calls for clemency for Bukharin, Zinoviev, Kamenev and other old Bolsheviks unjustly convicted and executed during the terrible purges of the 1930s.

Unfortunately, not all the issues raised by the Leningrad trial and related matters have been resolved even by the leniency now

forces. But he insisted that "this language would clearly prevent the deployment, for an extended period of time, of a substantial number of American troops in Cambodia."

This moderate and rational view of what the Congress was doing seemed to satisfy the Senate, although widely divergent views as to the latitude left to the President still persist. It is evident that Congress can never fashion iron-clad rules for the limitation of military activity, but in this instance the two houses have agreed on limited restraints that the President could violate only at his peril. Congress has exercised its own unquestioned constitutional power to control the purse-strings. Even though the mandate remains somewhat nebulous, the President could not ignore the meaning that has been supplied in the debate without risk of a furious fight in Congress and the country and possible impeachment.

Congress wrote into the law another proviso to the effect that the aid the United States is giving to Cambodia shall not be regarded as a commitment to defend that country. If the will of Congress is respected, Cambodia cannot become another Vietnam. Congress has expressed its willingness to take the risk involved in limited aid, while insisting that the United States not be lured deeper into a bottomless bog because limited aid may not prove effective.

It is quite possible, therefore, that this bid on the part of Congress for restoration of its war power may be as Sen. Church called it, "a historic moment." As a result of it future Congresses may insist on a more positive voice in any commitment of American forces to battle. Let no one suppose, however, that the fight for responsible, democratic controls over war-making has been won. Nothing that Congress has done touches the commitment of air units to combat in Cambodia, Laos or Thailand. There appears to be little ground for hope that Cooper-Church will be applied to the sort of clandestine military advisers who have been operating in Laos under civilian cover. And of course these limited restrictions would have no force of law if a new crisis should arise outside of Southeast Asia.

Bent on its own approach to a grave constitutional problem, the Senate gave no heed to the House resolution designed to require the President to report to Congress when he uses the country's armed forces in a foreign land without congressional authorization. This useful proposal might well be a focal point for the next step in restoring Congress to its rightful role in war-making. About all that can be said at the moment is that Congress has put its hand to the plow. It has re-established its right to participate in the commitment of the country to war. But the controversy over the meaning of its present action is indicative of the great distance yet to be traveled.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Beyond Our Reach

Aside from this disappointment with the public happiness we have also run into the awkward fact that power, money, and influence can't fix everything—almost a universal truth in the U.S.—and that there are a lot of things beyond our control in the world. Nixon's influence in Moscow and even in Jerusalem is not unbounded. Unlike Prime Minister Heath in Britain, who has a disciplined party majority in the House of Commons, he cannot insist on an effective wage and price policy to combat inflation.

Accordingly, there is a feeling in the U.S.—and not only in Washington but in Wall Street and on Main Street—of being trapped in problems beyond personal control, of not knowing what to do about prices, wages, and profits, and children, but still feeling that, damn it, the President ought to be able to do something about all this.

It is an outrageous but not wholly unnatural feeling. Where else to turn? In an increasingly secular society, the President has a better chance than anybody else to define the problems of the age, to put them in the perspective of history, to articulate the vague doubts, yearnings, and ideals of the people, and to set the course and priorities in the new year.

The third quarter of Nixon's term is perhaps the last chance in his elected span to do this, for a year from now he will be coming up on the presidential primary elections, and the change then for a new beginning in a favorable political climate will be sure.

Thus, what he is preparing in the budget, in the State of the Union, the State of the World, and other messages is far more important than what he said in the recent elections and campaign, wipe out the unhappy memories of the electoral campaign.

Nobody, of course, expects him to dispel the fog in a blaze of tautologous pentameter, or stifle the new Congress into wisdom by next Tuesday. From the old optimistic American assumption that we can do "anything," Washington has sunk to the equally silly assumption that we can do nothing without pointless delays and blunders.

—From the Daily Express (London).

International Opinion

about the prospects of the prisoners whose lives have been spared. But there lies the reason for qualified rejoicing. Lives have been spared. By the hard authoritarian regimes of Right and Left. Under pressure from the voice of free public opinion in the world.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 2, 1896
PARIS—All who have visited the Transval will recognize that the assertion of the majority of the English residents in that country that they meant to respect its independence and only asked for extended privileges is perfectly sincere, but the action of Dr. Jameson, though desired and instigated by irresponsible agitators, justifies all the suspicions entertained by the Boers against foreigners.

Fifty Years Ago
January 2, 1921
WASHINGTON—The League of Nations issue shows signs of life through the fact that a disarmament conference is likely to be called by President Wilson. It is learnt that the President contemplates calling such a conference either under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act of 1916, or through the disarmament committee. It is thought that the conflict between these two choices may reopen the discussions on the League of Nations.



The Formerly Good Earth

Once More Around the Sun

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is going into the third quarter of his term with a slightly different team, a revived political opposition, a troubled electorate, and the same old problems. In the last few weeks he has seemed calmer and most conciliatory, yet he must be aware at the beginning of 1971 that many people who wish him well are still anxious and dissatisfied with the state of our affairs.

What is the explanation of this sense of uneasiness? It is clearly something much deeper than questions of presidential style and policy. He is the target of the public's frustrations, but not the cause of them.

The cause lies in some undefined sense of regret or sense of loss in the American conscience.

It is not merely that we are dissatisfied with our politics, but that we are dissatisfied with ourselves, as if our gods had failed us, or vice versa. Most of us have no reason to complain about our standard of living, but everywhere people seem to be complaining about the moral standard of our lives. What we have gained on the surface has not quite made up for what we have lost at the heart.

But one thing could be done before this new year is out. The President could restore a sense of integrity to the political debate in Washington. This is the main thing that is really missing. The Johnson years produced a disaster of doubt in this city, and the secrecy and trickery of the Nixon administration, from the invasion of Cambodia to the end of the election campaign, have added to the atmosphere of mistrust and cynicism.

Nothing important the President wants to do can be imposed by the President on a Democratic Congress through the exercise of brute political power. Therefore, there must be candor, trust, and cooperation.

The idea that good morals are good politics. In the last two administrations, not only the Congress and the press but the officials of the government have been wondering what's going on. They have been reading presidential statements and wondering skeptically what was back of them, what did he really mean, what was really behind all this?

This is what has been poisoning the political atmosphere, here—not that the problems were insoluble, though well they might be, but that you couldn't see the problems for the tactics and the tricks. Removing this corrupting doubt may very well be the first problem of 1971.

Advertising Not Enough

No combination of advertising techniques—no matter how effective in electing a President—can enable a President to govern effectively in America against a questioning Congress and press. Therefore, campaign advertising techniques are a barrier and not a boon to the President's program.

And the opposite of this is also true: No combination of opponents in the Congress or the press can easily frustrate the will of a President once he establishes an atmosphere of integrity and gets the trust of the people. Therefore the mastery of his office and the power of his character are the most effective forces in American political life.

It may be that nothing would be more original, and maybe nothing more effective, in Washington after the last six or seven cynical years, than an experiment with

Letters

On Abortion
In the past Western society considered armed attacks on pregnant women and sacrifice of infants to the gods as examples of barbarism wherever they occurred. Today, despite the Civil Liberties Union, the S.P.C.A., etc., little or no protest greets the news of the premeditated death of 25 babies born alive in ultra-modern New York State since July 1; 25 babies who were born the day the organized protest—no government asylum for these babies simply because it was the mother of each baby who decided that her baby should not live. Well now, that explains everything, doesn't it?

Dijon, France.
JAMES R. KENNIC.

Courageous Decision
The courageous action of the West German Judge Fritz Hartlein (GHT, Dec. 18) in granting asylum to Negro Sgt. James Henry Grant, of the U.S. Army stationed in Europe, is to be highly commended. Especially significant is the wording of the court's statement that "such racial discrimination as Grant experienced is illegal in this country" and that qualified him for asylum. One can hope to see a day in which any country is willing to grant asylum to persons "illegally" persecuted, according to that country's understanding and definition of legality. It is further noteworthy that this judgment was given in Germany, since it is not so long ago that members of my race, among others, were seeking asylum (and in many cases being refused) from persecution in this country.

ALLEN HERSHFIELD.
Heidelberg.

Across, Down, and Over

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—In an expansive holiday mood the other day, Roy Dean of Bromley, Kent, wrote a letter to The Times of London. His subject was the daily crossword puzzle of which The Times has been published 15,668.

"This morning in a station waiting room," he wrote, "I completed number 12,668 in 4-1/2 minutes. I should be most interested to know whether this time has ever been bettered. If there is no challenge from your readers, I propose to submit it as a record."

To an American, Mr. Dean's claim was staggering. For The Times crossword is a mass of maddening puns and in-jokes.

"Far from benign in a saint of citrus associations," is the clue, the word turns out to be "lemonade." Why? You have to know the old nursery rhyme about St. Clement Dane's Church in London: "Oranges and lemons say, the bells of St. Clement's."

Or by "strangled intent air of Melmoth for instance." The answer is "Hinterland." Why? "Intent air" is an anagram of the answer. And there was a Gothic novel by Charles Maturin called "Melmoth the Wanderer."

In any other country Mr. Dean might have had his tongue in cheek, but the English take their puzzles seriously. A couple of days later Mr. Dean went on the BBC and under the broadcasters' eyes, did The Times crossword in 3-3/4 minutes.

The Bishop of Ripon wrote to The Times to say that he did not envy Mr. Dean. "I am glad," he said, "that I have never completed—nor see any likelihood of my completing—your crossword puzzle in 4-1/2 minutes. I should be at such a loose end for the next 23 hours 55-1/2 minutes."

From the Rectory.
Then there was a religious note from Mrs. Elizabeth Vansborough of the Old Rectory, Broughton Poggs, Lechlade, Glos. She wrote: "Monogram Ronald Knox, with whom I often did the crossword puzzle, used to write in the 'acrosses' and then guess the 'downs' before looking at the clues. He also always gave up doing the puzzle in Lent, as a penance."

There is certainly something about the English and puzzles. It must be their compulsively verbal quality. They love words, perhaps especially the upper classes. It may have something to do with traditional education at the great private boarding schools, with all the emphasis on rhetoric and thinking on one's feet.

Only BBC television has to have

Behind the Cabinet Shifts The Divisions of Gaulle

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Changes in the French cabinet decided today over lunch by President Georges Pompidou and Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas are being billed as routine business to fill two vacant posts, but much more is really at stake.

The changes represent weeks of tedious negotiations between two dominant Gaullist factions, each one bent on increasing its power in the politically important months to come. Each faction sees in the passing of Gen. de Gaulle and in the approach of both municipal and legislative elections a time when it must increase its influence or risk losing it all.

The critical decision was made by Mr. Pompidou when he decided that this was not the time for a major government overhaul. Though many people do not expect Mr. Chaban-Delmas, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann or Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to last much past the legislative elections of 1973, Mr. Pompidou has ruled that this was not the time to change them.

The most important of the changes which will be announced Tuesday is the replacement of Gaullist Jacques Duhamel, a moderate and a "European," at the Agriculture Ministry by Gaullist Jacques Chirac. Mr. Duhamel will move over to the "center" Culture Ministry to replace Gaullist Edmond Michelet, who died three months ago.

Officially, Mr. Duhamel, who is recuperating from an automobile accident, is moving over for health reasons, but he is known to have disapproved of his government's rigid approach to the Common Market's Werner report on monetary and economic union last month. At least at the Culture Ministry he won't have Brussels to worry about any more.

Mr. Chirac, a rising young politically minded Gaullist, who has been Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's under-secretary at Finance until now, should have no difficulty accepting French Common Market policy.

It seems unlikely now that former Fourth Republic Premier Edgar Faure will be brought into the government at this time, as had been expected. Mr. Faure, who many think is the most likely candidate to replace Mr. Chaban-Delmas after the 1973 elections, had wanted the Culture Ministry post, but Mr. Duhamel's resignation and informed sources think it is unlikely he would get the other available post, the Transport Ministry, left vacant when Raymond Mondon died Thursday.

Curiously, the argument that divides Gaullists here is not unlike the one that has divided the Spanish government in recent months, except that the Gaullists must no longer worry over what their general thinks. Nonetheless, the Gaullist purists, like the Spanish Falange, feel movement away from

them—a movement from strict nationalism to Europeanism. They are desperate lest they eventually find themselves little more than a nostalgic remnant.

A Short Divergence
One illustration of this came during a cabinet meeting last month on the Werner report. There was a sharp difference of views between Messrs. Giscard d'Estaing and Duhamel on one side, and Defense Minister Michel Debré on the other, with the first two not sharing Mr. Debré's heated opposition to the report's call for a new semi-autonomous Common Market body to coordinate economic activity.

It must be remembered that neither Mr. Duhamel nor Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is a Gaullist party member, but they are in the government thanks to Mr. Pompidou's policy of broadening the majority. Add to this that Mr. Chaban-Delmas himself is closer to the Giscard-Duhamel view on EEC matters than Mr. Debré, and it becomes apparent that the purists, like the Falange, have reason to worry.

For the moment Mr. Debré is still acknowledged as the most influential member of the government, but this could conceivably be changed by the coming elections.

In planning for both this year's municipal elections and the 1973 legislative elections, Mr. Chaban-Delmas takes a markedly different approach from that of the Debré group. For Mr. Chaban-Delmas the legislative elections especially will prove the success or failure of the policy of opening Gaullism to the center and even the left, and will determine largely whether he leaves his post with some chance of succeeding Mr. Pompidou as the 1976 presidential candidate, or whether he leaves in semi-disgrace.

The importance of the Chaban-Delmas policy is not just whether Gaullism moves toward the left or protects its right as Mr. Debré would have, but in shaping French and European foreign policy as well. The French center and center-left tend to be the "Europeans" in France, and an opening here will determine whether France remains over the reluctant member of the Six, or whether it regains a certain pre-Gaullist enthusiasm for the community.

For the moment, then, the government changes only slightly, with Mr. Pompidou careful to maintain the balance among Gaullists, Giscardists and centerists. The big changes will come when it becomes apparent that Mr. Chaban-Delmas has lost too much Gaullist support, when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing needs room to maneuver in hopes of succeeding Mr. Pompidou in '76 and when Mr. Schumann finishes his six-month chairmanship of the EEC's council of ministers which starts today. It could be '73 and it could be sooner.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has lost too much Gaullist support, when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing needs room to maneuver in hopes of succeeding Mr. Pompidou in '76 and when Mr. Schumann finishes his six-month chairmanship of the EEC's council of ministers which starts today. It could be '73 and it could be sooner.

Across, Down, and Over

queer—the last in Norman French, of course.

On radio there is a game in which the contestants are given a subject and tested on how fast and long they can go on talking without repeating, imitating or using the same words. The big changes will come when it becomes apparent that Mr. Chaban-Delmas has lost too much Gaullist support, when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing needs room to maneuver in hopes of succeeding Mr. Pompidou in '76 and when Mr. Schumann finishes his six-month chairmanship of the EEC's council of ministers which starts today. It could be '73 and it could be sooner.

مركز من الأخبار

Sweeping New Divorce Laws In Effect in England, Wales

LONDON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—Sweeping new divorce laws went into effect today in England and Wales.

Their purpose is to give marriages a fairer chance of termination than with existing law.

Passed by the new parliamentary government, the new legislation has been criticized as a "Casanova's charter" and a paradise for philanderers.

Lawyers expect more and easier divorces. One legal expert in divorce predicted that the reforms—establishing the principle of divorce by consent—would lead to a sort of conveyor-belt system, with clients filing out forms as casually as for a driving license.

But a spokesman for the divorce registry in London said there was no perceptible rush today, although there are an estimated 1,000 persons who can take advantage of the new law.

"The legislation is supposed in theory to make divorce easier, but

in practice we doubt whether it will work out that way," he added.

A spokesman for the Law Society, which has followed the legislative process closely, predicted that 1971 will see an increase of perhaps 10 percent over the 54,000 divorces decreed in England and Wales in 1969.

Basis Is Changed

The main law coming into effect today, the Divorce Reform Act, abandons the traditional concept that termination of marriages must be based on a matrimonial offense. Instead, it makes the irrevocable breakdown of marriage the basis of divorce. Desertion, adultery or cruelty are still among the reasons for breakdown that can be cited.

Complex will also be able to divorce by mutual consent after a two-year separation or after five years apart even if one partner refuses.

The Divorce Reform Act was introduced by a Labor member of Parliament, Alec Jones, 46, a schoolteacher.

He said he had seen so much "civil war" in homes where marriages had become an empty shell that he determined to try to sweep away the hypocrisy surrounding divorce.

"What we wanted to do essentially was to look at the condition of marriage itself rather than consider it exclusively from the standpoint of wrongdoing and the guilty party," Mr. Jones said.

1968 Commission

"We are trying to strengthen marriage, not to weaken it. For us it is not a question of making divorce easier. But when the partnership has become useless to society, harmful to children and distressing to the partners, we hope that it can be ended more rationally, more humanely and more compassionately."

The act is in line with recommendations of a legal commission in November, 1968, which urged that when a marriage died, it be buried with decency and dignity.

The new proposals also take account of a consensus on divorce reform worked out under committees appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey.

A companion measure to the new bill seeks to cushion the effects of divorce on family and property.

Another Labor member of Parliament, Robert Hughes, is preparing a similar bill to apply to Scotland, which is not covered by the new measures.

Historically, English and Welsh laws have had a strong bias against women, who were regarded in the Victorian and Edwardian eras as man's chattels. Mr. Jones said this attitude largely ended with 1923 reforms which lessened legal discrimination between husband and wife.

Bonn Denies Any Invasion Role in Guinea

Conakry Says Plot Led to 200 Expulsions

BOONN, Jan. 1 (AP)—The West German government tonight branded as "false from start to finish" a Radio Conakry broadcast charging West German implication in a November invasion of Guinea allegedly aimed at creating a civil war and the assassination of President Sekou Touré.

Bonn said the allegations in yesterday's broadcast were either "fabrications by the radio or slanders fed to the Guinea radio by a third party."

West Germany's acting chief of mission in Conakry was ordered to deliver a protest against the allegations and urge the Guinea government to stop making them.

On Wednesday, West Germany temporarily withdrew its ambassador to Guinea following the expulsion of 100 West German from the West African republic.

Mr. Touré demanded Dec. 19 that Ambassador Johann Christian Lauke be recalled because of his alleged involvement in the November invasion, which Conakry said was led by Portuguese mercenaries.

Reason for Expulsions

Bonn apparently received a report on the Radio Conakry allegations from its embassy, the broadcast said. West German participation in a November plot had been uncovered, and that was the reason 100 West German technical and development-aid workers were expelled and two West Germans are being held.

Bonn also asked its embassy to seek release of the two West Germans, identified as a Hermann Stehld, who was running a youth village in the interior of Guinea, and a man named Marx. Both are suspected of espionage, according to Radio Conakry.

The radio also made a connection between the November invasion and the suicide a few days later in Lisbon of the West German ambassador to Portugal and his wife.

Walla Walla Convicts To Shave, End Strike

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 1 (AP)—Prisoners at the Washington State Penitentiary voted by more than 3 to 1 on New Year's Eve to shave their beards and end a ten-day work stoppage over grievances against the prison.

Many of the 1,000 convicts had walked off their prison jobs Dec. 22 and refused to shave in support of about 140 inmates who grew beards and mustaches in defiance of prison regulations. Prison officials had confined them to their cells.



FUNCHY—Entertainer Sammy Davis Jr. squares off against the towering basketballer Wilt Chamberlain while filming a Rowan and Martin U.S. television show.

Denmark Reports Rise in Sex Crimes

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The number of sexual crimes committed in Denmark rose slightly in 1970 for the first time since all barriers against pornography were removed.

A police spokesman, however, said that the 34 percent rise over the 1969 total was small considering the overall 30 percent increase in the number of all crimes.

"It was the worst year since 1943 under the German occupation," he said when the annual figures were presented yesterday.

In 1969 the number of sexual crimes dropped 31 percent from 1968, but several minor offense categories had been abolished. The number of serious offenses like rape, attempted rape and other forms of sexual violence remained unchanged.

"Today cases of voyeurism, exhibitionism and indecent interference with small girls are almost non-existent," the police spokesman said. Denmark, in the first such move by any nation, dropped all restrictions against printed pornography in 1967. A year later

News Analysis Foreign Protests Helped Save 'Basque 6'

By Richard Eder
MADRID, Jan. 1 (NYT)—The soothing foreign reaction to the Burgos court-martial aroused an angry counter-reaction in Spain.

But ultimately, it helped to save the lives of the accused.

Day after day, readers of the Spanish press were told about demonstrations in Brussels, boycotts of Spanish shipping in Marseilles, telegrams of protest from the Slovakian Shoemakers Association, caricatures in the Scandinavian press showing Generalissimo Francisco Franco with his fangs dripping blood.

Spain has an obsession: It is called the "Black Legend." Spaniards are told that the rest of the world, because of perfidious British historians, think of them as bullfighters, the persecutors of the Jews and the toe-nail pullers of the Inquisition.

2 Themes of Eblivists
Among the themes in the big right-wing demonstrations of loyalty to Gen. Franco that swept Spain last week were two: denunciations of foreign interference and demands that "separatists"—the Basque guerrillas tried at Burgos—be put against a wall and shot.

The question is: Were all the "Damn the French" and "Out with the Communist conspiracy" slogans really a screen behind which the government could move toward clemency? Observers believe this highly probable.

Gen. Franco, when he announced clemency on television Wednesday night, said that one thing that allowed him to do so was the massive demonstration of political support he had been given in the rallies.

Spain is trying hard to define itself into Europe. The old authoritarian tradition and much of the structure of the Franco regime make occasional massive dictatorial gestures—such as the death sentences for six Basques—inevitable. Equally inevitable is the morning-after realization by the regime that it cannot really afford such gestures.

Cold and Practical
Gen. Franco is a cold, practical man. It was he who decided that Spain must evolve slowly toward Europe 15 years ago, when he found that his old civil war dictatorship was isolated and running out of steam and money.

The progress toward Europe has been slow and halting. Undoubtedly the regime will have to change before its new ties can really be accomplished. Equally certain, Spain has no real other direction in which to move.

The Communist and left-wing demonstrations in Brussels and Paris and the Tass communique may have given fuel to the extreme right. But it was the cautious

statements of the West German, French, Belgian and British governments that really counted with Gen. Franco.

Even more important was a personal telephone call from Pope Paul VI to Gen. Franco. The church—to the despair of many

churchmen—is one of the historical supports of the Franco regime. In recent years this has begun to change. But the call from the Pontiff and the flood of telegrams from Spanish bishops were something that Gen. Franco and his generals could not possibly ignore.

Obituaries Roy Henderson, Composed 'Birth of Blues,' 'Lucky Star'

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 1 (AP)—Roy Henderson, 74, composer of some of the most enduring popular songs in American music, died of a heart attack at his home here last night.

Most of his composing was done as the music-writing member of the team of Desyiva, Brown and Henderson. Their hits included such standards as "The Birth of the Blues," "If All Depends on You," "Varsity Drag," "You're the Cream in My Coffee," "Button Up Your Overcoat," and "You Are My Lucky Star."

The team contributed to a succession of his musicals on Broadway in the 1930s, and Mr. Henderson went on to provide a number of movie musical scores as well.

He teamed with lyricist Lew Brown in 1922, and their first hit song, "Georgette," was heard in the "Greenwich Village Follies" that year.

In the next two years he worked with a variety of lyricists and established himself as a tunesmaker of the first rank with such songs as "That Old Gang of Mine," "Alabamy Bound," "Bye, Bye Blackbird," "I'm Sitting on Top of the World" and "Five Foot Two, Eyes of Blue."

Cyril Scott
LONDON, Jan. 1.—The death of British composer Cyril Scott at 91 was announced here yesterday.

The German-trained musician produced his first symphony at Darmstadt in 1920 and his first opera, "The Alchemist," at Essen in 1925.

His work was praised even before World War I by such contemporaries as Debussy, Elgar and Richard Strauss, and from the twenties on his symphonies, operas and chamber music were heard in many of the world's concert halls.

He also composed for piano many songs and short pieces noted for their lyrical quality, continuing to write music until his old age.

At 90, in 1969, he attended a performance in London's Elizabeth Hall of a piano concerto he wrote in 1913, which was first performed

in 1915 under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham.

A musical prodigy who produced his first compositions at the age of 7, young Scott was trained at the Frankfurt Conservatory, where he was a fellow student of Percy Grainger.

Among his most popular songs, widely known to the public, are "Lullaby" and "Blackbird Song." His orchestral works include "Heroic Suite," the "Froncess Madeline Overture," "Anabade" and "Two Passacaglias," a piano concerto.

His operas, besides "The Alchemist," were "The Shrine" and "The Saint of the Mountain."

Lt. Gen. Angelos Evert
ATHENS, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Lt. Gen. Angelos Evert, 78, who used his position as Athens chief of police to aid the Allies and Greek resistance forces during the Axis occupation, died of heart failure at his home yesterday.

From 1941 to 1944, Gen. Evert, while ostensibly cooperating with the Germans and Italians, was the liaison between the Greek resistance forces and Allied secret agents operating in Greece. The radio he had secretly installed at Athens police headquarters was the major channel of communications with the Allies and the Greek government in exile.

As chief of police, with advance notice of planned arrests, Gen. Evert supplied warnings and hiding places for the agents wanted by the Germans. He provided authentic-looking false identity papers for both agents and Greek Jews hunted by the Nazis.

Mrs. Jane Watson Irwin
NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Mrs. Jane Watson Irwin, 55, wife of Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin 2d, died at her home yesterday.

She was the daughter of Thomas J. Watson, founder of International Business Machines. She married Mr. Irwin in 1949. Survivors also include two brothers, Thomas J. Watson Jr., chairman of IBM, and Arthur K. Watson, United States Ambassador to France.



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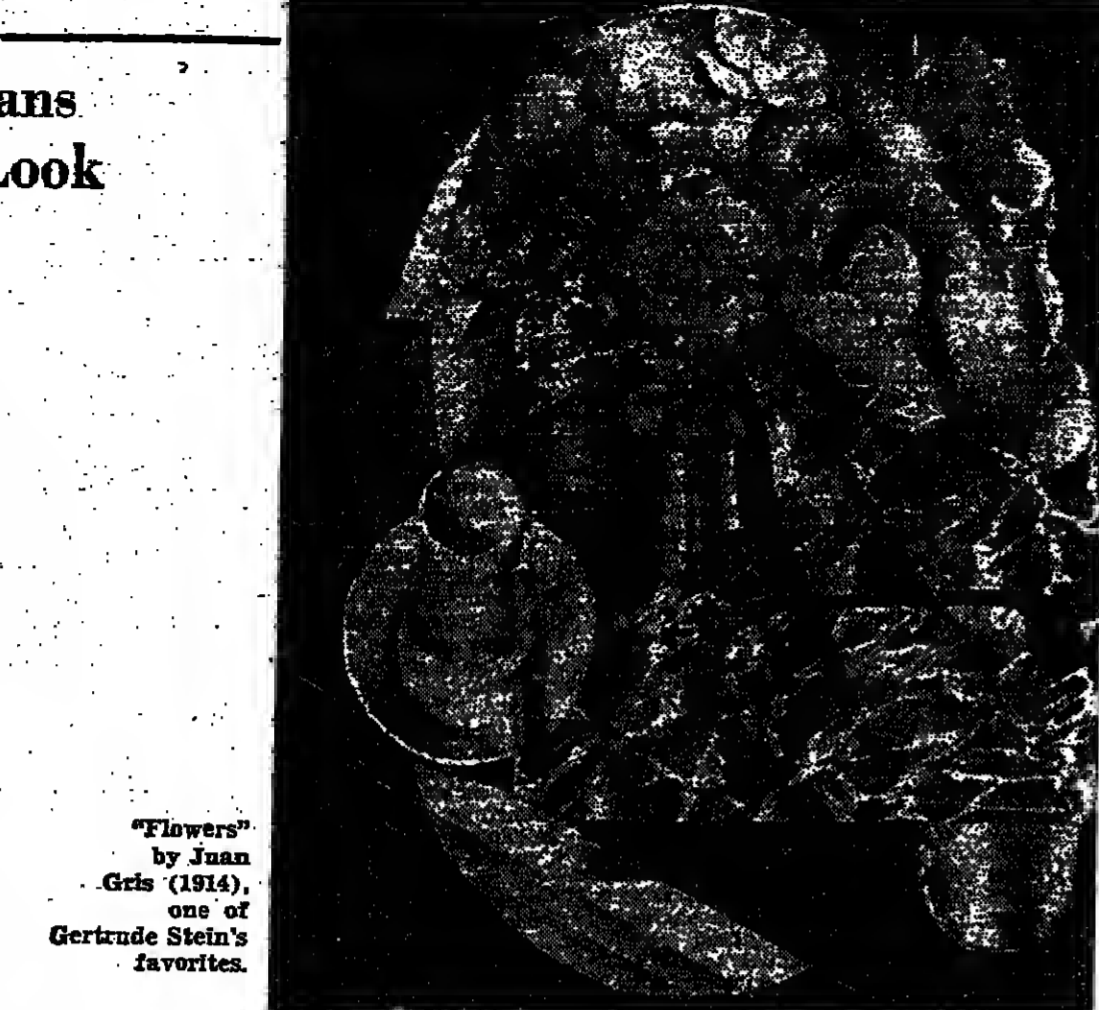
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New York 'Four Americans In Paris—A Look At the Steins'

By Hilton Kramer NEW YORK (NYT)—The exhibition called "Four Americans in Paris," which...



'Flowers' by Juan Gris (1914), one of Gertrude Stein's favorites.

Stein we have the pure artist responding to art with an affinity that harbors a romantic for her own aesthetic ambitions.

history in "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas"—a sure sign that Gertrude Stein was a force to conjure with.

still impart a sense of the ambience in which the art was created and first admired.

Emily Genauer 'It Isn't Fair, It Isn't Just, It Isn't Sculpture'

NEW YORK—Think of the most "difficult," far-out work of sculpture you've ever seen, read about or can remember from published reproductions.



'Tourists,' a fiberglass and polyester work by Duan Hanson, on view at the Whitney Museum.

They're conventional old masters compared with what's being exhibited at the Whitney Museum in its new show called "Sculpture 1970."

Graves, for example, in her fearsome "Shaman," in which 12-foot stalactites of plastics, steel, muslin, paint, do indeed suggest a council-of-medicine men, priests, chiefs, cabinet members—in mindless meeting.

And there are a few experiments in what I think is message-less pure form, like Ree Morton's 10-foot-long untitled fishbone-type construction of wooden slats, that at least avoid being imitative.

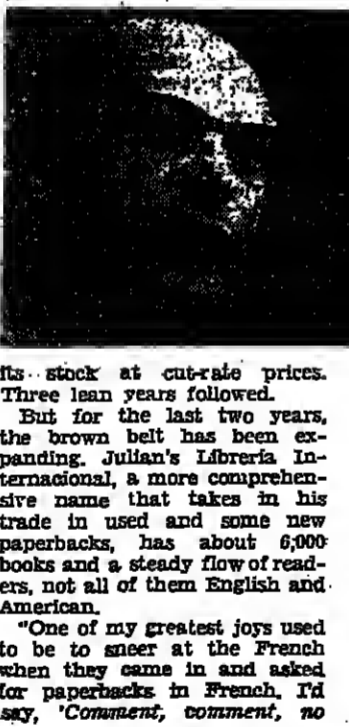
Celmins's six-foot-tall reproduction (complete with simulated tortoise-shell markings) of a hair comb, leaning against the museum wall; Joel Shapiro's "Shelf-Pieces," a series of 17 two-foot-wide wall-shelves, attached by brackets, and identical except for color; or Barry Le Va's "Cleft Wall," which consists of 24 murderously sharp-edged cleavers (get it?) stuck into a wall.

Intelligence

The collections were formed, for the most part, in the decade preceding World War I—that halcyon era of the School of Paris when the discrepancy between the high artistic accomplishments of the avant-garde and public recognition and acceptance of them was at its greatest.

Would You Buy a Used Book From This Man?

By William Holden JULIEN (JAKE) JACOBSON, 43, ex-owen-papeman, has a brown belt that he likes to show to visitors at his apartment here.



Julian (Jake) Jacobson, owner of an international bookstore in Spain.

them, and exchanges them, one paperback for your two. He got the idea for his bookshop when he saw a similar one on Mallorca in 1957.

Perhaps even more important, the character of American and, indeed, world sculpture, is inevitably affected by an artist which withholds from a course which recognizes he so desperately needs—unless he's willing to turn aside from his slow course to maturity, and figure out something "exciting" enough so an ambitious museum man will exhibit it and thereby speed his own quick course to publicity accruing from presenting a sensational show.

Christie's of London Fine Art Auctioneers Since 1766 Our representatives in Paris will visit collectors requiring a valuation of their works of art and will make all arrangements for those wishing to sell their property at auction.

Around the Roman Galleries

Drawings by Giovanni Fattori from the Museo Civico Di Livorno, National Gallery of Modern Art, 131 Viale delle Belle Arti, Rome. Through January, 1971.

He has been called "the poet of human toil." But his compassion for animals is plain as well as seen here in a splendid series of struggling and dying horses, studies for "The Explosion of the Muntions Cart."

fore him with humility. Instead of superimposing his own short-sighted views, as most moderns do, he let it talk to him. This is what shines out from his beautiful work.

U.S.S.R. to Restore 100 Crimean Sites

MOSCOW, Jan. 1 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has launched a program to restore about 100 architectural monuments in the Crimea, the news agency Tass has reported.

Restoration work has already been carried out on the Lestouchkino Gnezdo (Swallow's Nest) castle on the southern coast. The castle had been damaged by an earthquake more than 40 years ago.

Boldest

It was Gertrude Stein who, after being initiated into the mysteries of modernist art by Leo, proved to have the boldest appetite for it. She was a modernist writer herself, of course, and she found in the painting the most admired—particularly cubist—painting the stimulus and example for her own stylistic audacities.

The preparatory drawings that went into them show Fattori going at it with a sober, almost workmanlike approach.

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Credit in U.S. Is Expanding, Fed Indicates

Normal Year-End Call For Money Is Missing

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT).—Money and bank credit expanded at a moderate pace during the past few weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

Indeed, the Federal Reserve System was forced to sell temporarily \$1 billion in treasury bills on Wednesday to prevent "sloppy" conditions from developing in the money market.

Fed Funds Rate Drops
For the week as a whole, the average interest rate on federal funds—a hypersensitive indicator of credit conditions—was 4.83 percent, down only slightly from the 4.84 percent average the previous week.

The Fed said that the nation's money supply averaged \$214.4 billion in the four weeks ended Dec. 23, up 6.3 percent from the average of \$201.8 billion in December, 1969.

Management Fees Paid
In Zambia and Sierra Leone, the government is paying the foreign companies' management fees to continue running the mines on a professional basis for the next decade.

Nationalization—African Fact of Life

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI (WP)—Independent Africa's growing demands for control over key private industries and a larger share of profits are reshaping economic relationships on this continent.

Nationalization became a fact of business life in Africa in 1970. Foreign firms operating here realize they must learn to live with the trend of government takeover.

Zambia Is Pace Setter
Tiny Zambia, with its booming copper export business, has become the pace setter in developing an African strategy of nationalization.

Sierra Leone Follows Lead
Sierra Leone, a West African nation located more than 3,000 miles from Zambia, followed the pattern in 1970 when it forced an English company to negotiate away a 51 percent share in the nation's vital mining industry.

Ugandan President Milton Obote seems to have decided on a nationalization policy only an hour or two before he announced it.

But the confusion around the takeover moves has undoubtedly chilled much foreign investment interest in Uganda.
Somalia, faced with worsening economic prospects since a military coup in 1969, antagonized Italy, one of its main economic partners, by taking over Italian-owned banks, a sugar company, an electricity company and a petroleum firm, and offering inadequate compensation, according to the firms involved.

Awkward Sudan Performance
The Sudan turned in perhaps the most awkward performance. The military government telegraphed its moves by publishing a symbolic date, the first anniversary of its seizure of power, to announce nationalization.

It was a 100 percent takeover of banks, insurance companies and major wholesaling and import businesses. There is a ten-year moratorium on compensation, which is to come in government bonds, issued against the local, nonconvertible currency.

One of the most important signs to emerge over the past year is that nationalization in itself does not necessarily discourage foreign investors. Zambia has attracted new investment for at least six mining concessions being prospectured by American, Japanese and other companies.

The nationalization drive is based on the feeling of African governments that they cannot allow foreigners to control their economies.

Convenient Political Tool
But there is more to nationalization African style than the desire to strike out at foreigners. President Kaunda has said that the government will take over Zambian-owned businesses that become large.

Some financial analysts believe Chrysler is holding back until it gets information on the profitability of U.S.-made minivans.

Chrysler executives have been ambivalent about U.S.-made import competitors from the start. At first they were doubtful that the market would be big enough to support entries by all four U.S. auto makers as well as the independent importers.

Army Awards AT&T Unit A \$364.5 Million Contract

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Western Electric Co., a unit of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has received a \$364.5 million contract for work on the Safeguard antiballistic missile system.

A total of \$1.14 billion had previously been obligated to the company for the project. The Army said the award was specifically for continuation of production and deployment of the modified second phase of the Safeguard program, as approved by Congress.

Administration officials stressed that the second phase does not commit the government to a full-scale, nationwide antiballistic missile system. It is designed to protect some U.S. land-based Minuteman missiles in the event of a nuclear attack.

More than \$237 million of the Safeguard work will go to subcontractors, including: Raytheon Co., \$78.5 million; McDonnell Douglas Corp., \$78 million; Martin Marietta Corp., \$51 million; General Electric Co., \$31.5 million; Texas Instruments Inc., \$4 million, and Motorola Corp., \$4 million.

Another contract for \$21 million, was awarded to General Motors.

Minicar Plans At Chrysler

Going Slowly Needed Tool Orders Haven't Been Placed

By Larry O'Donnell

DETROIT, Jan. 1 (AP)—Chrysler Corp. is not intending efforts to produce a domestic-made subcompact to compete with imports, and some sources say the company may abandon the project.

Chrysler has confirmed trade reports that tooling orders for a subcompact have not been placed. Sources say the project has not been abandoned, but some say it may be.

Asked whether the introduction date had been pushed back from the January, 1972, target, or the auto scrapped, a Chrysler spokesman said he had "no further comment" beyond the statement that tooling orders had not yet been placed.

Deferred Commitments
According to one informed source, Chrysler has brought development of the R429 auto to the point of tooling orders but deferred big spending commitments on tooling.

One is that the third largest U.S. auto maker wants to test its smaller strategy before going into the heavy costs of bringing out a new small auto.

Watch Competition
Another is that Chrysler wants to see how well General Motors' Vega and Ford's Pinto do before proceeding with big spending on a direct competitor.

Chrysler executives have been ambivalent about U.S.-made import competitors from the start. At first they were doubtful that the market would be big enough to support entries by all four U.S. auto makers as well as the independent importers.

Chrysler's cash resources have been strunk by a profit slump during the last two years. But some sources believe that the decisions to slow the R429 now turn on other considerations.

"They are too late on the first round of minivans," says one. "They missed the first leg of the race." This source thinks Chrysler now has time to wait.

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Economic Putsch: An Analysis of Its Demise

By Leonard S. Silk
DETROIT (NYT).—In the Soviet Union or Communist China, battles over Communist theory and ideology are waged by the top contenders for political power—and usually forecast major shifts in national policy.

Professor's Attack on Monetarism May Presage Shift in U.S. Policy



John Maynard Keynes

The earlier major revolutions—all of which have left their impact on contemporary economic thought—were:

- The economic revolution of 1776, in which Adam Smith changed the basic concept of the wealth of nations from the possession of gold to the power of a nation to produce real goods and services.
The revolution of the early 1800s, in which David Ricardo turned attention from the growth of national wealth to the distribution of income among social classes.
The marginalist revolution of the 1870s, which gave economics a new technology for breaking complex economic problems into bits.

accept it as a necessary price of solving other pressing domestic issues—this seems to be the current view of the present administration.

Monetarism "is seriously inadequate as an approach to monetary theory, judged by prevailing standards of academic economics."

In the course of achieving scientific respectability, he says, monetarism will have to "compromise irrevocably with its Keynesian opposition."

The most serious defect of monetarism as an analytical system, says Prof. Johnson, is that it evades the problem of pricing the level of output, employment and prices will be. All it claims to do is to relate the supply of money to the future amount of total spending.

In fact, the administration's program of slow monetary growth virtually its entire effect during its first two years in stopping the real growth of the economy, in raising the level of unemployment, but with very little effect on inflation—indeed with escalation of inflation for many months.

This impact upon prices, output and employment was not expected by the administration and cost it dearly at the polls. "Black Box" Methods

In addition, says Prof. Johnson, monetarism must drop its "black box" or "positive" methodology. Most economists, he says, distrust results that "appear like rabbits out of a conjurer's hat—and an old-fashioned top-hat at that."

The monetarists in Washington would deny that they are struck with inflation as their primary policy goal, rather than full employment.

Earlier, men like Herbert Stein of the Council of Economic Advisers, were willing to argue for very rapid rates of monetary growth to restore full employment before the 1972 election.

However, at the moment a counterattack on the political importance of unemployment relative to inflation is being pressed by some members of the White House staff. Similarly, the Keynesians within the Democratic party strongly deny that they are concerned only about unemployment rather than inflation.

Better, But Not a Great Year Is Ahead, Samuelson Says

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Prof. Paul A. Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said today that U.S. economic performance will improve this year.

Mr. Samuelson, winner of the 1970 Nobel Prize for Economics, said in an article in the Financial Times: "All are agreed that 1971 will be a better year. Real output is to grow from this year on to the next year, depending upon which oracle you consult, by anywhere from 2 to 5 percent. Such a rise in output will bring with it some resurgence of profits."

"But," he cautioned, "don't think the economic historians will put down 1971 as a great, or even a satisfactory year. Unemployment will be inching upward."

He said that "my own guess is that one should not be too sanguine about the abatement of inflation." He listed what he called four normal expectations:

- That the U.S. Federal Reserve Board will face pressure to let the money supply grow at 6 to 8 percent to keep interest rates down.
That with an eye on the 1972 presidential elections, President Nixon will move toward expansion and put the fight against inflation down lower on his list of priorities.
That, judging by past patterns, Wall Street shares should do a little better.
That the U.S. recovery, plus the cooling off of the boom in Europe, ought to prevent the current U.S. surplus of exports over imports from improving much further.

Inflation Worries Meany; Chamber Sees Little 'Zip'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UPI)—AFL-CIO president George Meany and Carl H. Madden, chief economist of the business-oriented U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said in New Year's messages that the U.S. economy may be weak again in 1971.

Mr. Meany, in a gloomy assessment, said labor looks to 1971 with "apprehension and grave concern." Mr. Madden, in a more cautious statement, said the recession of 1970 was the mildest since World War II, but noted that "there is a noticeable lack of zip in all sectors of the economy."

WILLING to Make Sacrifices
Mr. Meany called on President Nixon to take additional and firmer steps to stop inflation. He said labor is willing to sacrifice some wage gains, but only if other sectors of the economy also were required to make sacrifices to stop inflation.

He derided President Nixon's so-called "game plan" and predicted he will try to combat current problems with "mini-expansion and the hope that the economy will look better by the spring of 1972."



"I'm Fine—of Course, Every Once in a While I Go Like This—"

Financial Analysis Wall St. Euphoria Blurring Need for Strong SEC Chief

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The back office problem say the situation is better now than it was two or three years ago, but they also say that a combined NYSE-Amex volume of more than 34 million shares a day could start the street popping its seams all over again.

What the brokers really need now is somebody who will keep reminding them of yesterday's problems and there would be no better person to do that than a tough SEC chairman.

The cash that forms the foundation of the brokerage industry is being upgraded by some NYSE rule changes, but the industry is nowhere near stability. Although the pickup in business has brought some brokers out of their hunch shelters to talk about public ownership again, there is still a severe shortage of capital.

Since the departure of chairman Manuel F. Cohen in February, 1969, the SEC has had no body willing to shake his fist at Wall Street. NYSE president Robert W. Haack stuck his neck out with his November speech urging a change in the exchange's government and end to many of the brokers' questionable practices. But in the final analysis, he is employed by his members and his power to govern them goes only so far.

Many of the decisions facing the Street predate the operational and financial crunch. Changes in commission rates—or the abolition of fixed rates altogether—and permitting large investing institutions such as mutual funds and insurance companies to become exchange members have been Wall Street hangups for years.

The rustier glow around the Street these days has not changed any of these problems and it has not solved any of them. If the suddenly arrived good times should disappear, the old troubles could be back and even worse than before.

That is why the choice of a new SEC chairman is so important. Somebody has to keep reminding the brokers of the near-collapse of 1970.

U.S. Loses ITT Suit
NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—The Justice Department yesterday lost a year-and-a-half-old effort to break up a 1969 merger of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and Grinnell Corp., the nation's largest manufacturer of sprinklers. The government's antitrust suit was dismissed in New Haven by the U.S. district court.

2 Major Air Mergers Get Nixon's Approval

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Two major airline mergers—in each case bringing a troubled carrier under the wing of a stronger line—were approved yesterday by President Nixon.

The mergers, which had already been approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board, will bring together American Airlines with Trans Caribbean Airways, and Northwest Airlines with Northeast Airlines. American and Northwest, the stronger partners, will be the surviving corporations.

These acquisitions come at a time of great stress for the industry, which has been plagued in recent years by spiraling costs, inflationary pressures, financing expenses for the jumbo jets and a lessening of traffic growth. The industry is expected to lose a total of \$123 million in 1970, marking the worst year in its history.

Other Mergers Awaited
Other amalgamations of air carriers are also widely anticipated as the lines seek additional ways to restore or maintain profitability. American, for example, is also seeking to acquire Western Air Lines, although this action is being contested before the CAB by Continental Air Lines.

Shortly after the President signed the orders yesterday, George A. Spater, chairman of American, said Trans Caribbean would operate as a separate entity for 60 more days while the final legal steps were taken.

The Northwest-Northeast merger, however, is being contested by a committee of minority stockholders of Northeast. This committee said it would appeal to the courts to block the deal, charging that it was invalid under the laws of Massachusetts where Northeast is headquartered.

American, the nation's second-largest airline behind United Air Lines, has been serving cities in the United States, as well as Mexico and Canada and recently began service on newly awarded routes to Hawaii and the Far East.

U.S. Imports of Gold Increased in November
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (Reuters)—U.S. gold imports rose to \$20,924,528 in November from \$14,268,832 the previous month, according to Commerce Department figures released yesterday.

A Treasury official said the November imports were swelled by quota payments to the International Monetary Fund following this year's quota increase.

Greater future income can be the goal of a \$5,000 portfolio placed under management now
If the money you have today is to grow in the future toward more income, or for education, travel, leisure, retirement, it must be kept working full time to achieve your goals.

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Table with columns for International Funds, CAPITA GROWTH, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, FIRST INVESTMENT, FUND OF AMERICAN GROUP, GRAMCO, I.O.S. FUNDS, INVESTMENT FUNDRENZ, and I.O.S. FUNDS. Lists various fund names and their values.

PEANUTS



R.C.



LIL ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



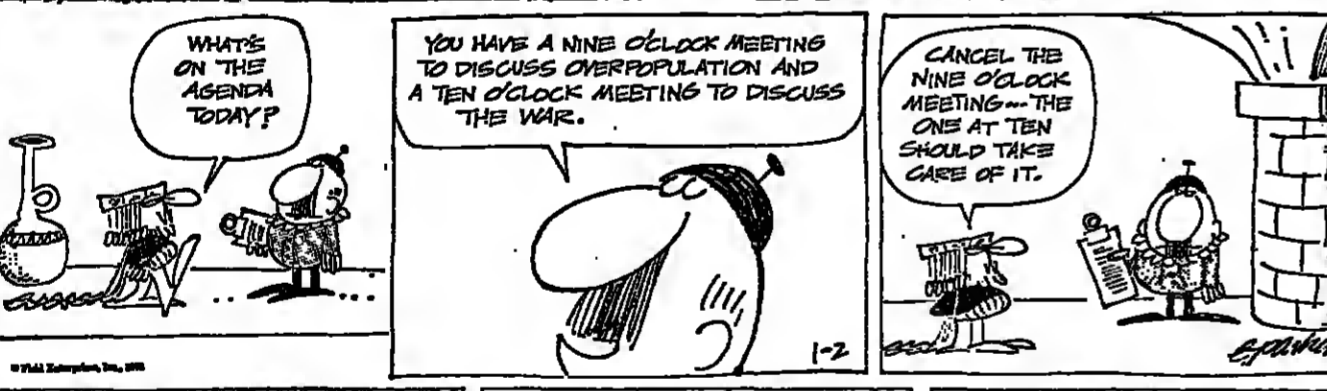
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



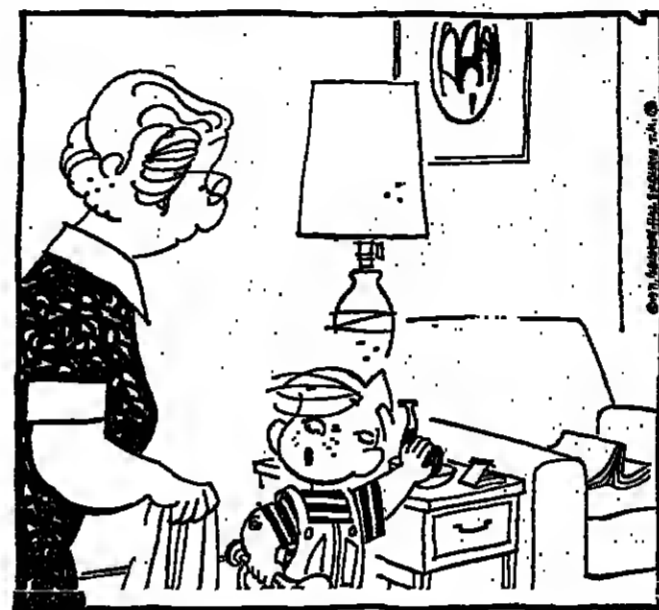
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with words like COGSY, RODOB, NOOMIK, HIGLES, HER, WAS and a grid for solving them.

Answers: PLUME SOUSE AFRAID BELIEF

BOOKS

THE LAST OF THE GIANTS

By C. L. Sulzberger. Macmillan, 1,000 pp. Illustrated \$12.50. Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

In October of 1954, C. L. Sulzberger began his column, Foreign Affairs, for The New York Times and, in his own words, "ceased being a reporter and became a journalist."

Whatever it is, Sulzberger has it. He believes that the graphical approach to history, and carries it over to journalism.

There remains the question: Why did so many reveal to a practicing journalist so much of what appears to be their private thinking, often in contrast to their public acts and utterances?

Feminists Occupy New York Building

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI).—Some 100 feminists early today took over an abandoned city-owned building in the East Village that had been a women's shelter and said it would be opened for use by women.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle with answers for Down and Across.

مكتبة الأصيل

To Snap Victory Streak at 30

Notre Dame Upsets Texas, 24-11, in Cotton

ALLAS, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Joe Mamm passed and ran Notre Dame to a stunning 24-11 upset...

Tennessee's Passes Rip Air Force, 34-13

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1 (AP)—Tennessee junked its strong run game and confused the Air Force Academy with quarterback...

HOUSTON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Oklahoma drove 61 yards in the final minutes to enable Bruce Deitz to kick a 42-yard field goal...

After Deitz's tying kick, the Crimson Tide covered an outside kick and quickly moved into Oklahoma territory where a 34-yard field goal attempt by Richard...

On the second half kickoff, Robin Parkhouse covered an Oklahoma fumble at the Sooner 27 and Cieny made 14 21-17 five plays later with...

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Frank Shorter of the United States slogged through rain-swept streets to overcome 281 other contenders and win the 48th annual Sao Silvestre New Year's Eve marathon.

It was the first time an American has won the race. Shorter completed the 9,785-yard course 60 meters ahead of his nearest rival...

Victory in the conference championship and the Super Bowl added up to \$250,000 a man. Yes and no, depending upon one's annual salary...

Winning the Super Bowl has been widely represented as worth \$250,000 a man. Yes and no, depending upon one's annual salary...

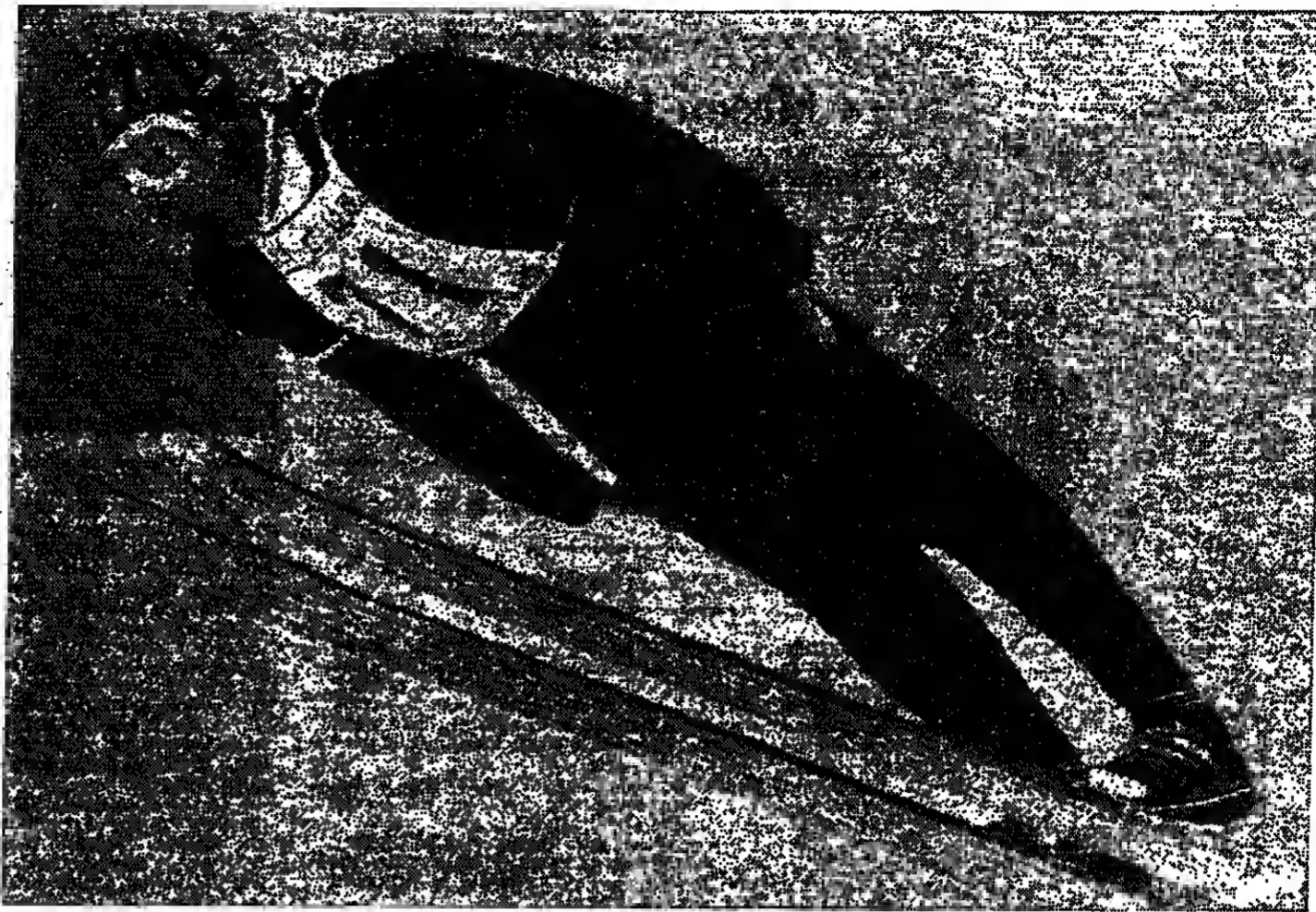
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JUMPING AHEAD—Norway's Ingolf Mark is on way to winning ski jump at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

NFL Playoffs 1 Away from Super Stage

Morton's Poor Showings In Clutch Worry Dallas

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Most pro football experts and the oddsmakers favor San Francisco over Dallas for the National Conference championship on Sunday...

Colt Secondary Must Halt Raiders' Bomb to Survive

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1 (WP)—At its best, the Oakland Raider offense is a model of simplicity, resembling a fraternity touch-team at quarterback Daryle Lamonia...

Baltimore Has Defensive Line Back in Shape

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Baltimore Colts' defensive line, a marvel of patchwork all season, is hale and hearty again just in time for the American Football Conference championship game...

Gold Rushers Lead Charge Of the 49ers

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—You have heard of the Dallas Cowboys' Doomsday Defense, of Minnesota's Purple Gang and the Los Angeles Rams...

Shorter of U.S. Takes Marathon

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Frank Shorter of the United States slogged through rain-swept streets to overcome 281 other contenders and win the 48th annual Sao Silvestre New Year's Eve marathon.

Washington Joins the Chase To Acquire Allen as Coach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (WP)—Lemmon, executive vice-president of the Washington Redskins, John Collins, however, would not comment on the contract with Allen.

Nixon Picks Dallas With 'F Clause

Laver Set To Tour For Riches \$210,000 Series Opens at Garden

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (NYT)—Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall will open the 1971 Tennis Champions Classic with a \$10,000 winner-take-all match in Madison Square Garden Saturday.

Each first-time loser has one more chance to get back. The losers are paired against each other in elimination matches in which no money is offered.

After winning the grand slam in 1969 for the second time (he had taken it as an amateur in 1962), Laver failed to defend it in the Australian and French Opens last year and was beaten at Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Division, Western Division, and Pacific Division, listing teams and their records.

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Table with columns for Football, Basketball, and Hockey, listing teams and their records.

Advertisement for 'The Night Club of the Champs-Élysées' featuring 'PassyCat' and 'The Most Exciting Parisian Girls'.

Art Buchwald

Take It Back

WASHINGTON.—A lot of things were said in 1970 that people wish they could take back.



Art Buchwald

President and Vice-President have to support you. After all, you are a Republican.

Chubby Children Prone to Colds, Study Suggests

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP).—Chubby boys and girls appear to catch more colds than children of average weight, researchers said today.

Doctors from Northampton General Hospital and the county child health department reported in the British Medical Journal on a study of 120 overweight children aged three months to two years, and 103 children of normal weight.

James Mason Goes Back To Shakespeare's Prospero

PARIS.—Over the past year one of the hottest screen properties has become Shakespeare's "The Tempest" of all things.

Mary Blume

and Peter O'Toole, who was to be Caliban, won't be. Andre Previn is writing the score and cartoonist Gerald Scarfe is designing the production.



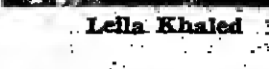
James Mason

"We want to make 'The Tempest' into a marvelous science-fiction spectacle with music."

Brutus. "There is," he says, "no reason why you shouldn't film Shakespeare sometimes."

PEOPLE: Season's Greetings From Lella

It was the usual year-end greeting card, addressed to Mrs. Eileen Newell and inscribed "Happy Xmas and Happy New Year."



Lella Khaled

lured by an army coup and establishment of a government of colonels. There will be changes in the Soviet leadership, she said, as well as in the relations between India and China and the discovery by Soviet scientists of cures for cancer and leukemia.

In New York, Anita Gally, former model, actress, beauty counselor and writer, married businessman Falek Falek, then flew to Spain to spend New Year's Eve with the bride's father, retired journalist, cartoonist Daniel (Bud) Combs.

Florida Disney World to Open This Year

By Jon Nordheimer LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla. (UPI).—Out of the muck and matted tangle of cypress and palmetto trees, the state's spires of Cinderella's castle spring into the Florida sky.

A continuing sluggish economy could effectively shut it off from its customers if Americans are forced to curtail holiday travel.

Patton Cited as Best Film of 1970

NEW YORK, Jan. 1 (UPI).—"Patton" was chosen as the best motion picture of 1970 and "The Wild Child" as the best foreign-language film, the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures announced today.

2nd NATIONAL SALON OF LEATHER GOODS, TRAVEL GOODS AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES

Madrid, January 13 to 18, 1971

Large advertisement for Iberpiel leather goods featuring a large logo and promotional text.

Once a year the famous Spanish firms specializing in leather goods, travel goods and associated fields invite buyers from all over the world to an exclusive salon.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Grid of classified advertisements including sections for Announcements, Holidays & Travel, Real Estate to Let, Personnel Wanted, and more.